

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. II.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1821.

No. 83.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish
to have the paper discontinued at the expira-
tion of the year, will be presumed as desiring
its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and
guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth
gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines
will be inserted three times for one dollar, and
twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and
most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the pa-
per must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a
taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour
us with communications.

NOTICE.

THE Committee of Appointment for the
University of North-Carolina wish to con-
tract for covering the wing of that institution,
being a house ninety-six feet in length, forty
feet wide, and two stories high, with shingles
of juniper or heart of pine—22 inches long—
4 inches wide—5-8 of an inch thick at the butt
—to have square ends, and to show 4 1-2 inches
to the weather.

The contractor will be required to furnish
the shingles, nails, scaffolding and every other
material necessary to a completion of the work
—To remove the old shingles and scaffolding,
and to finish and deliver the work on or be-
fore the 10th day of January next.

Proposals or the offer of terms on which this
may be done, will be received personally or in
writing, by

William Polk,

John Haywood,

Acting for the Committee of Appointment,
Raleigh, 25th August, 1821. 82—4w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have removed their store
from this place to HAW RIVER, to the
store-house formerly occupied by Mr. William
Thompson, where they intend keeping a pretty
general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
which they will sell low for cash or on a short
credit to those whose punctuality can be re-
lied on.

Charles Bruce,

G. W. Bruce.

N. B. Those indebted to the subscribers
will please to call and settle with Charles
Bruce, who alone is authorised to grant dis-
charges. He will attend generally at the office
of Abner B. Bruce, in Hillsborough, for that
purpose.

Charles Bruce & Co.

Hillsborough, Sept. 1, 1821. 82—3w

A Negro Woman for sale,
and
Two Young Men to hire for
a year. It is wished to hire them to persons
living not less than ten miles from town. For
terms apply to

Samuel Thompson.

Sept. 5. 82—3w

COPPER COINS.

The public are informed that a large sup-
ply of CENTS is now ready for distribution
from the mint of the United States in Phila-
delphia. These coins will, therefore, be is-
sued, to any reasonable amount, in exchange
for an equal amount in specie, or in notes or
drafts receivable in any of the banks in Phila-
delphia. They will also be transported, when
required, to any considerable amount (not less
than a keg, containing from 150 to 180 dol-
lars,) either by land or water carriage, when
such can be procured, to any part of the United
States, at the expense and risk of the govern-
ment, on the receipt of a deposit to the credit
of the treasurer of the United States to the
amount of the cents required, in the bank
of the United States or any of its offices, or in
any State Bank which performs the duties of
commissioner of loans, or agent for paying
pensions, in those states where no office has
been established. The deposits to the credit
of the treasurer of the United States, in all cas-
es, to be made in the same state to which the
cents are required to be transported.

Application to be made to the treasurer of
the Mint.

Philadelphia, August 15—

The publishers of newspapers in the dif-
ferent states of the Union are respectfully re-
quested to give the above a few insertions in
their respective papers.

Just published, and for sale at this
Office,

by the gross, dozen, or single,

The Shorter Catechism,

RAPIED AND ADOPTED

By the Synod of New-York and
Philadelphia.

May 16. 66—

Falling-Mill.

I CONTINUE carrying on the Falling Busi-
ness, with the assistance of Mr. James
Boyle, the well known northern bred work-
man, with as great despatch as possible, and
on as reasonable terms as can be afforded.

William Pickett.

Orange County, N. C. (two miles)
east of Hillsborough, June 5. 82—pro 93

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Faucett
vs.
Abner Walker, admi-
nistrator of Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of his debt and costs
of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Child & Clancy
vs.
Abner Walker, admi-
nistrator of Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of their debt and costs
of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Thomas N. S. Hargis
vs.
Abner Walker, admi-
nistrator of Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of his debt and costs
of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

William Cain & Son
vs.
Abner Walker, admi-
nistrator of Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of their debt and costs
of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase one of two good young
Mileh Cows, with young
Calves.

I would prefer them from the immediate
neighbourhood of the town.

J. S. Smith.

July 24. 76—

State of North Carolina,
ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, A. D. 1821.

Nancy Cloud
vs.
Abner Walker, admi-
nistrator of Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

Justice's execution—
levied on two tracts
of land, which de-
scended to the chil-
dren and heirs at
law of said Ralph
Faucett, deceased.

IT being made appear to the satisfaction of
the court that Elmore Faucett and Sarah
Lindsey, wife of William Lindsey, two of the
heirs at law of the said Ralph, deceased, are
not inhabitants of this state: Ordered, that
publication be made for three months in the
Hillsborough Recorder, for the said Elmore
Faucett, William Lindsey and Sarah his wife,
to appear at the next term of said court, to
be held for the county of Orange, at the court
house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday
of November next, then and there to show
cause, if any they have, why the said plaintiff
should not have judgment and execution
against the real estate of the said Ralph, de-
ceased, for the amount of her debt and costs
of suit.

Test.

J. Taylor, Clerk.

Price adv. \$7 00. 82—3m

LOST

AT the battalion muster at (Big) George
Albright's, on the 4th instant, three notes
of hand, viz. one drawn by Henry Thomas,
for fifty dollars, dated in September, 1817,
one by Daniel Sharp for 49 dollars 97 1-2 cis.
dated in August 1820, and one by John Noah
for six dollars. All persons are hereby for-
warned from trading for said notes, as no
transfer has ever been made of the same.

Jacob Isley.

Orange county, Aug. 23, 1821. 81—3wp

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away about three
weeks since, a negro fellow
named GEORGE, formerly
the property of John Taylor,
Esq. of this place. A reward
of ten dollars will be given for
lodging him in any jail in this
state, and giving the subscri-
ber notice. Necessary char-
ges will also be defrayed by

John G. Polhill.

Hillsborough, Aug. 28, 1821. 81—3t

TRUST SALE

of valuable Real and Per-
sonal Estate.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, bearing date
the 31st of May, A. D. 1821, executed to
the subscriber by Jarrett Yeargain and Char-
lotney Yeargain, for the payment of certain
debts therein mentioned, there will be ex-
posed to public sale, at the residence of Jarrett
Yeargain on Tuesday the 25th of September
next, the following property—one tract of
land in the neighbourhood of Chapel Hill, on
both sides of Lick creek, whereon the said
Jarrett Yeargain now lives, containing six
hundred and forty-two acres, more or less;
two thirds of this land is of superior quality,
and lies level. —Also, four negroes, Sally, Su-
san, Prissy, and Daisey; four horses, a num-
ber of hogs, cattle and sheep; one cotton ma-
chine, wagon and harness, gog and harness,
farming tools, household and kitchen fur-
niture, &c. The terms of this sale will be more
fully made known on that day, and accommo-
dating to the purchaser. Sale to begin at 12
o'clock, and continue until all is sold.

Sampson Moore.

August 25, 1821. 81—3w

Twenty-Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the sub-
scriber, on the 12th instant, a
negro boy by the name of
LEROY BRANDOM, who
was bound to me by the court
of this county, to serve until
he became twenty-one years
of age. Said boy is about
eighteen years old, dark com-
plexion, bushy head of hair, large white eyes,
and wears a truss. I forewarn all persons
from harbouring said boy under the penalty
of the law. I will give twenty-five cents re-
ward for the delivery of said boy to me in
this place, but will not pay any charges or ex-
penses. Said boy had sundry clothing, not
any recollected.

John Young.

Aug. 20. 80—3w

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students in this
institution closed on the 12th instant.
The exercises will be resumed on the 2d
Monday in July. Twenty-one young gentle-
men, composing the senior class, passed an
approved examination, and were admitted in-
to the Freshman class in the University.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 20. 71—1t

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

on nine or twelve months credit,

A Negro Boy or Girl of about
twelve years old.

Inquire of

James Child.

Aug. 1. 77—3w

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and
others, can be supplied with

Professional and Miscellane-
ous Books,

from the Philadelphia market, at short notice,
on application at this office.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	\$ 5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
2	500	1,000
10	100	1,000
10	50	500
100	10	1,000
2500	5	12,500

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000
2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 5,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and
9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,
will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-
titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing.

2 of 1000 Dollars.	10 of 50 Dollars.
1 500	100 10
3 100	2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of
fifteen per cent.
Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be for-
feited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The
drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until
completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of
the commencement of the drawing.

* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at
the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the
postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns
in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Willie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

Hillsborough, May 2.

PROPOSALS

OF BENJ. & THOS. KITE, PHILADELPHIA,
For Publishing by Subscription,

A NEW,

COMPLETE AND UNIVERSAL
NATURAL HISTORY,

Of all the most remarkable
Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Reptiles
and Insects,

IN THE KNOWN-WORLD;
Illustrative of their Natures, Manners, Dispo-
sitions, Habits, &c.

FROM THE LAST LONDON EDITION OF
J. MACCOC, ESQ.

Much improved and enlarged in the Descrip-
tions, and by the introduction of a great
number of Animals which were not in the
London edition.

Embellished with Fifty-Seven Copper-
plate Engravings,
And representing near Four Hundred Animals.

BY BENJAMIN MAYO.

The work will be contained in one large
duodecimo volume, printed on good paper
with a fair type and well bound; price to sub-
scribers Two Dollars.

The work is expected to be ready for de-
livery in the 12th month (December) next.

Subscriptions received at this
office.

Aug. 15. 79—

Information Wanted,

BY the children of John Cunningham, de-
ceased, who departed this life in Green-
ville district, S. C. whose wife was named
Jane.—Their youngest daughter, Jane Cun-
ningham, is now residing in Bloomfield, Nel-
son county, Ken. and is desirous of obtaining
any information that will open a correspon-
dence between the widow of said Cunning-
ham, or John, James and George, children of
the aforesaid John and Jane Cunningham.
The said Jane was bound or put under the
care of Mrs. Armstrong, of South Carolina,
who removed to Kentucky and brought the
said Jane with her. Any information relating
to them will be thankfully received, by
Jane Cunningham.
Bloomfield, Ken.

Editors of newspapers in Washington
City, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Ala-
bama, and Tennessee, will confer a particular
obligation on an orphan child, by giving the
above two or three insertions in their respec-
tive papers.

BLANKS

of every description,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Of Orange county, N. C. proposes publishing,
in one handsome octavo volume, the follow-
ing valuable works, viz.

First,

A CHAIN OF TRUTHS;

OR,

A Dissertation on the Harmony of

the Gospel.

Delivered as a Compendium of Faith

By J. Allen, a strict Trinitarian.

Second,

The Baptists vindicated from some

Groundless Charges.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Third,

Motives to Love and Unity among Cal-
vinists, who differ in some Points.

A dialogue between Christophilus, Philalethes
and Philagathus.

BY JOHN BRINE.

Fourth,

THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIM;

OR,

The Travels of the Children of Is-
rael Spiritualized.

Fifth,

THE DOCTRINES

OF

The imputation of Sin to Christ, and the

imputation of his Righteousness



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

PREMIUMS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FLAX.

The board of trustees of the *Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture*, viewing the culture of flax as of primary importance to the agricultural interests of the commonwealth, have adopted measures to encourage the introduction of machines for dressing that article *without preparation*, said to be in operation in Europe; but concluding that much time might probably elapse before such machines could be introduced, and their practical utility demonstrated, and with impressions that the injurious preparation by *dew rotting* or the inconvenient process of *water rotting* have retarded the cultivation of this valuable plant, the extension of which would be immediately promoted by the discovery of a mode less liable to objections, appointed a committee of the board to take this subject into consideration, and to offer such rewards as they might deem expedient to effectuate the object.

When said committee contemplate the powerful solvent and expansive properties of *steam*, they are led to believe that it will speedily separate the fibres of flax from the stem without impairing their strength, and at the same time cleanse the material so perfectly as to supersede the use of *alkalies* or *acids*; and they are encouraged to hope that its convenient application may be made to comport with calculations of profit. Should they be disappointed in these expectations, they have supposed that *boiling* may be resorted to in preference to the usual modes of preparation, especially when it is considered that this process, as well as steaming, may be performed at such seasons as will not interfere with other important labors. The committee offer,

To the person who shall prove by actual experiment, the best and most economical method of preparing flax by *steam*, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the trustees preferable to the common modes—the society's gold medal, or \$50 00

To the person who shall exhibit the next best—a medal, or \$30 00

To the person who shall prove, by actual experiment, the best and most economical method of preparing flax by *boiling*, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the trustees preferable to the usual modes—the society's gold medal, or \$50 00

To the person who shall exhibit the next best—a medal, or \$30 00

To the person who shall prove, by actual experiment, any *other mode* of preparing flax, that shall be deemed by the trustees preferable to the usual method—the society's gold medal, or \$50 00

A strict compliance with the following requisitions will be necessary to entitle the competitors to premiums; viz:

The experiment must be made upon a quantity that shall produce not less than seventy-five pounds of well dressed flax. A particular description of the apparatus; an account of the cost of the same; the time employed and manner of conducting the whole process till the material is ready to be dressed; the quantity of fuel used, and all the items of labour and expense. And also the expense of dressing, and the quantity dressed per day, by hand or machinery. The whole to be attested by the claimant and one or more of his assistants, before a magistrate.—These documents, with a fair sample of the flax of not less than five pounds; are to be deposited with Benjamin Guild, Esq. one of the secretaries of the board, at his office, State street, Boston, on or before the second Wednesday of January, 1822.

S. W. POMEROY, Chairman.
August 21, 1821.

A GLANCE AT AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The following article is from the *Richmond Enquirer*, and deserves the attention not of the people of Virginia alone, but also the most serious consideration of every citizen of the southern states. If it be a fact (and a fact on which is generally acknowledged), that the black population of these states retards very considerably their advancing improvements and prosperity, should not some means be devised, if not to remove, at least to prevent an increase of so extensive an evil? It will not be

deviating from our duty to invite attention to this subject—a subject which cannot fail to alarm our apprehensions, when we contemplate the effects of a continuance of this system upon our posterity.

SOMETHING NEW—AND SOMETHING TRUE.

It is a fact, which cannot be denied or controverted, that there is *something* in the present policy of Virginia decidedly *unfavorable* to her speedy advancement in those political and internal improvements, which have elevated some of the northern states to a pitch of enviable eminence, who but a few years ago were our inferiors in rank, wealth and apparent prosperity. And if the same causes continue to operate during another such a period, (as they in all probability will, unless we are roused from our lethargy) the state of Ohio, one of the youngest in the Union, and formed out of the *wild fragments* of Virginia, bids fair to rival in population the Ancient Dominion itself. With these facts staring us in the face, it becomes the duty of every friend to Virginia to pause and reflect whether there is *still* any just cause for the foundation of that state pride which we have hitherto cherished; and if not, to endeavour to point out some of the causes of this retardation of the general prosperity.

There can be no doubt that *slavery*, that inert mass of our population, is one great cause of all our misfortunes: for that is the *dead weight* which mars all enterprise, and clogs all the wheels of our political machine. No man who has given the subject proper consideration, will deny, that if Virginia could by any means exchange the *whole* number of her blacks, for only *one half* of that number of whites, she would then be ready to take a fair start in that race of active improvements now running by most of the free states. But, encumbered as she is with her black population, with a prospect of that encumbrance increasing to a considerable degree, she will find more occasion to *watch* than *improve* her condition under her present system.

Slavery, even in the mildest form, is still a kind of civil warfare, where the servants perform but *half* the ordinary work of freemen, and *pulver* all they can with safety besides. It is useless to expect pure honesty without pure morality; and who will deny that the whole intercourse between masters and slaves consists in a demand for gain and *passive* obedience on the one hand, and *authority* on the other! The sooner, therefore, we make the beginning of an attempt to relieve ourselves from this grievance, the sooner we shall discover our *true*, and rely on our own resources; and thenceforward be prepared to advance with confidence and rapidity in the enviable contest for improvements. We have too long done nothing more than *talk* and *lament* the existence of this acknowledged evil: founded on a disregard of all first principles "AN INTRUSION," and the world now expects and demands some evidence of sincerity, and longs to see the commencement of some system that may promise eventually to eradicate this stain from our national escutcheon. It is the commencement only of some generous system, concerning which we are so anxious: and for the consummation, let that period be fixed at some such far distant day, that no man shall have just cause to object and say nay, you injure my property. For instance, let us pass an act, declaring, that all involuntary servitude should cease to exist within the territorial limits of Virginia from and after the first of January in the year two thousand. Such an act would not reduce the value of our slaves one cent to the present proprietors; nor to the next generation, nor to the children of that generation: while at the same time it would give us all the time and opportunities we could desire, to dispose of or exchange that dead property for a more useful and profitable kind.

By some such regulations, and affording facilities to the free blacks to emigrate to Hayti or Cuba, (for Cuba and all the West India islands, are destined to undergo in a very short time, all the horrors and fate of St. Domingo,) you will lay a sure foundation for the future permanent prosperity of Virginia.

NESTOR.

From the Albany Statesman NEW PUBLICATION.

We have been politely favored with a copy of the "Secret proceedings and debates of the convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, for the purpose of forming the constitution of the United States of America—from the notes taken by the late Robert Yates, Esq. chief justice of New York, and copied by John Lansing, jun. Esq. late chancellor of that state, members of the convention; including the genuine information laid before the legislature of Maryland; by Luther Martin, Esq. then attorney-general of that state, and a member of the same convention; also, other historical documents relative to the federal compact of the North American Union," published by Messrs. Websters and

Skinner, of this city. From a hasty perusal of this work, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most interesting volumes we have ever examined. Taking it up with the intention of merely glancing at its contents, we were soon lost in the proceedings, and in listening to the debates of a group of revolutionary statesmen and sages; and we found it impossible to resist the inclination of hearing what each one had to say, on so important a subject, till we had gone through the book. It is the first time we have had an opportunity of seeing the inside of the convention forming the constitution; and much of the information contained in the volume was new to us. The *Federalist* presents a view of the constitution, after the structure was completed; but this volume exhibits the architects busily at work, in framing and rearing the pillars of our government.

If we mistake not the doctrine and sentiments advanced by some of the members of the convention will, at this day, create no little astonishment. Take for example, the following extracts from Mr. Madison's remarks on the 29th of June—page 184:

"Mr. Madison.—Some gentlemen are afraid that the plan is not sufficiently national, while others apprehend that it is too much so. If this point of representation was once well fixed, we would come nearer to one another in sentiment. The necessity would then be discovered of circumscribing more effectually the state governments, and enlarging the bounds of the general government.—Some contend that the states are sovereign, when in fact they are only political societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in congress. Their voting, as states in congress, is no evidence of sovereignty.—The state of Maryland voted by counties—did this make the counties sovereign? The states, at present, are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the general confederation. The states ought to be placed under the control of the general government—at least, as much so as they formerly were under the king and British parliament."

If such sentiments are republican, then are our notions of republicanism completely heterodox. But it should be remembered, that Mr. Madison then had a favorite system to support, and every thing was made to bend to it. We might add extracts from the remarks of other members, which would create no less surprise—but we forbear, trusting that the book itself will be generally read.

In the course of the debates, we find several suggestions from Dr. Franklin, completely characteristic of the American sage, and illustrative of his plain common sense. On the 28th of June, when the discussions of the convention had reached an alarming crisis; Governor Franklin, says the reporter, "read some remarks, acknowledging the difficulties of the present subject. Neither ancient nor modern history, says he, can give us light.—As a sparrow does not fall without divine permission, can we suppose that governments can be erected without his will? WE SHALL, I AM AFRAID, BE DISGRACED THROUGH LITTLE PARTY VIEWS—I move that we have prayers every morning."

On another occasion the Doctor observed—Many expedients have been proposed, and I am sorry to remark, without effect. A joiner, when he wants to fit two boards, take off with his plane the uneven parts from each side, and thus they fit. Let us do the same—we are all met to do something."

The appendix to this volume contains many interesting documents, among which are—The resolutions offered to the convention by Mr. Edmund Randolph—Mr. Charles Pinckney's draft of a federal government—Col. Hamilton's plan of government—Draft of a constitution. The constitution of the United States, as amended and adopted in convention, September 17, 1787, &c.

The work, comprising in all more than 300 pages, is neatly executed, and forms a handsome octavo volume. We have no doubt it will receive, as in our opinion it merits, a rapid and extensive sale.

DUELLING.

This practice, it must be acknowledged, prevails among our citizens to an extent derogatory to them, as a moral, religious, humane, or even civilized people. It is an evil which by its fre-

quency, has been made so familiar, that many have even forgot that it is an evil; or at least have convinced themselves, that it is so thoroughly interwoven with the very texture of society, as to be hardly eradicated without greater mischief.—A case indeed of peculiar atrocity, like a recent one in Washington, excites some transient interest: duelling for a day or two is viewed in its real character—as a *genteel mode of committing murder*; but these feelings soon subside, and are succeeded by others, which habit has rendered more natural. Taking into one view the feelings which exist in the various parts of our country upon this subject, no one can deny, that the practice of sacrificing human life at the shrine of false honor, is a prevailing evil—an evil which can never be acquired in, and the removal of which demands the unyielding efforts of the virtuous and patriotic.

If we enquire for the foundation of the obligation to demand or grant the satisfaction of personal combat, which to a certain extent is connected with the character of a gentleman, we shall find it to be founded upon the maxim, that courage is, of all qualities, to a gentleman indispensable; and that life is of no value, when set in competition with the reputation for that quality. Whether this maxim be correct, it is hardly of importance to enquire, since we consider the character for courage won by the duellist, to be of very doubtful value. Cowardice drives more men into duels than courage. He, who from fear of disgrace, reluctantly stands a shot, is not proved courageous; nor is he, who from a sense of duty, from a sense of responsibility to himself, to his fellow beings—and to his God, refuses to place his life in jeopardy, proved a coward. Trials of fortitude, enterprises of daring valor, from which the first would shrink, the second might pass through with success and glory.

It is undoubtedly true that few duels are now a-days fought, which the parties would not avoid, were it permitted by the voice of public opinion. The dread of the decisions of this tribunal drives many to the field of murder, with the same feelings that the criminal is carried to execution. Challenges are now given and excepted not to gratify private resentment, but to avoid the imputation of cowardice. It is the dread of the scoffs and jeers of an unfeeling world, not the reparation of injured honor, which levels the deadly weapon of the duellist.

If then public opinion has so powerful an influence in continuing this barbarous practice, is it to the same public opinion, that we must look for its prevention. The mode is obvious. The fear of being stigmatized with cowardice drives the duellist to seek the life of his fellow creature. Let public opinion here interpose, and treat such an attempt as it deserves, as an effort to destroy the life of a human being, as an attempt at murder; and let it brand duelling, and all who are even remotely concerned in its practice, with a mark of infamy. It is to public opinion aided by proper laws, vigilantly and faithfully executed, that we are to look for the prevention of a practice, which as it becomes more common, introduces barbarism even in the chosen residence of civilization.

The heroic Gustavus Adolphus well knew the influence of public opinion in either promoting or preventing duelling, when, in order to abolish this practice among his own officers, he ordered that the combatants should fight till one fell, and that the survivor should be *hung upon the spot*. (Boston Patriot.)

Foreign Intelligence.

London, July 14.

Letters from Cronstadt assert that the Turks entered Jassy on the 15th of last month.—Nothing certain is known respecting the alleged triumphs of Ypsilanti. This chieftain was in the environs of Rimnik on the 17th with a body of men consisting of 9,000. The Austrians carefully keep their barrier on the frontier, and refuse a passage to every individual. The Vienna papers state, that this caution is absolutely necessary, as the Ottoman troops carry the plague along with them on their march. The Greeks continue to fall victims to the cruelty and rapacity of the Turks, for every one of that nation distinguished by riches or talents is marked out for assassination. It is said that the inhabitants of the Greek Isles have very generally resolved to exchange their present habitations for the security of America. This enterprise is attended with immense difficulties; but should the Turks eventually prove successful in the present conflict, the extermination of the Greek name will scarcely be sufficient to gratify their thirst of vengeance.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION IN IRELAND.

Dreadful Affray.—A desperate and bloody affray, we regret to learn, has taken place between the Orangemen and the Catholics at Bandon, by which the town, for almost the entire day, was in a state of the utmost alarm, confusion, and horror. The outrage, it appears, was occasioned by a procession of the Orangemen, on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

From the Cork Chronicle.

THE FIRST OF JULY AT BANDON.

When the wished for morning, however, was ushered in by the roar of cannon, every thing seemed to wear a restless aspect. The Orangemen commenced, at the appointed hour of 11, their procession to church—their drums and fife played in turns, 'Protestant Boys' and 'Croppies lie down.' They then went forth, discharging their fire arms, and intemperately huzzed at every Catholic house they passed, and proceeded to the Castle road—here a portion of their time was employed in consulting whether they should alter their usual route and return by Chapel street, which is chiefly Catholic, and which claimed a prescriptive right to oppose their array, in case they should persist in such an undertaking—they prepared themselves for action. A few Catholics armed themselves with stones, and heated with drink, assembled for resistance. The Orangemen approached—the fray commenced, and went on for some time with doubtful issue. The Catholic combatants being somewhat protected by their intervening houses, foolishly kept the Orangemen stationary in a line, firing at themselves and every passenger by whom it was crossed. In the general confusion, a poor woman, in the delicate situation of advanced pregnancy, was shot through the heart! The fire of muskets and pistols continued, and several wounds were thereby inflicted. Some individuals began to distribute, at their houses, swords and guns, to every Orangeman capable of bearing arms. They crowded to the scene of riot. Mr. Jervois, at the head of the dragoons and yeomanry, now arrived; and even their presence did not terminate the wanton and indiscriminate depredations that had been commenced. The Orangemen broke every door and window in the neighbourhood.

Paris, July 9.

"It appears certain, BUONA-PARTE completed his *Memoirs* [which he commenced on his arrival at St. Helena,] a short time before his death. Several copies, it is said, were made of his work, two of which were delivered to Gen. Bertrand and M. de Montholon. The manuscript will perhaps make about three volumes.

Journal de Paris.

London, July 16.

A mail arrived yesterday from Hamburg with papers to the 6th inst. An article from Odessa says, that the Governor of that place had communicated to the merchants two notes transmitted to him by the Russian Minister at Constantinople. In the first Baron Sirogoff states, that he had protested against the measures taken by the Turkish government to prevent the free exportation of corn from the Bosphorus, and that no answer had been returned to his remonstrance, but that fresh grounds of complaint had been given by an absolute refusal of the usual firmans to two Russian ships to sail out of the Dardanelles, in violation of the treaty of commerce with Russia. The second note is addressed to the chamber of commerce at Odessa, and points out the steps that must be taken to enable the minister, at some future period, to enforce the claims of those who may suffer from the proceedings of the Turkish government. A report is said to have prevailed at Vienna, that Russian troops had entered Moldavia, upon the ground of the Turks having violated the existing treaties, by occupying Wallachia without the consent of the Russian government.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. These papers contain the king's speech on the prorogation of the Spanish Cortes. It was rumored at Paris, but apparently without any foundation, that disturbances took place at Madrid on the 2d and 3d inst.

The Gazette de France says, Bonaparte left forty millions to his son, which is deposited in the tower of London.

The Spanish papers contain a report presented to the Cortes on the *expose* which the American deputation had made to the government of Spain on the state of their provinces, and the means of establishing the Spanish constitution in that quarter. United in object and principle with their western brethren, the Cortes professed that they were likewise unanimous as to the means of accomplishing the great principle comprised in the 13th article of the constitution. But the great importance of the subject, and the sincere desire of examining farther into the mode of applying the means of effecting it more or less extensively, had induced them to postpone the consideration of some of these propositions which had been read. The project of law proposed by the commission for establishing the constitution in Spanish America, embraces 16 articles; the most important of which are, that there shall be a section of the Cortes in Mexico, including deputies from New Spain, New Galacia, the peninsula of Yucatan, Guatimalas, the interior provinces of the east and west, and both Californias; that out of this section five deputies shall be sent to the general Cortes of Spain; that this section shall meet at the times, and in the circumstances, which require the meeting of the general Cortes, and exercise the same rights and privileges, except those that refer to the

genera government of the monarchy; that a royal delegate shall reside in Mexico, to hold, in the name of the king, the government of the territories above specified; and that the delegation exercised through the means of a distinguished person, worthy of the confidence of the sovereign shall be assisted by four secretaries of state—for the treasury, grace and justice, war and marine, named by the Representative of his majesty, and responsible to the above mentioned section of the Cortes.

Cephalonia, June 2.

We learned yesterday that Vrachori, the capital of Etolia, revolted on receiving the news of the death of the patriarch; the Turks were massacred, and the synagogues as well as the mosques have been burnt down. The banks of Anatolia and Missolonghi bear now no other flag than that of the cross, and we reckon in the waters of the Morea 20 Greek cruisers, which are daily supplied by them with provisions.

Letters from Salonichi say; that the Turks have massacred a great part of the rich merchants, and that those who have been able to escape have taken refuge in Thickeri, an island situated in the gulf of Veto. This port is now one of the stations of the insurgents, who communicate with those of mount Pelican, and of the canton of Zagera, the eastern part of Thessaly.

Letters from Cerigo (Cythera) say that in Crete, Slaciois, united with the peasants of the mountains, closely blockade the Turks in the fortresses, where they are obliged to shut themselves up. All the islands of the Archipelago, except those of Tiro and Seyros, have raised the standard of the cross, and the commerce between Egypt and Constantinople is wholly intercepted by the armament of the holy league of the Greeks. As for Epirus, we know that Ali Pacha holds out successfully. Orta Zagrois, and all the districts inhabited by the christians united with the Armatotis, daily obtain some advantages over the Turks. Macedonia and Illyria may be considered as perfectly free, and whatever turn affairs may take, it is probable that these provinces, which have never been perfectly subjected, will not fall again under the authority of the Sultan.

We learn that our government has resolved strictly to enforce the treaty of 21st March, 1800, according to which 'the Barbary corsairs cannot navigate within 40 miles west of the Ionian Sea.' The benefit of this neutrality extends 'independently of the islands situated around Athens in the Adriatic to Cerigo, into the Archipelago of the Egean Sea,' which leaves a fine line of operation for the vessels fighting under the flag of the cross, since the barbarians of Africa cannot approach the coasts of the continent of the Morea without directly violating the positive stipulations of the treaty of 1800.

New York, August 26.

By the arrival on Saturday evening, of the brig Hippomenes from Curacao, the editor of the National Advocate has received from his correspondent, regular files of the Curacao Courant to the 5th inst. By the latest accounts from the Maine, it appears that Porto Cabello was still in the hands of the royalists. Caracas and La Guyra were in a state of tranquility; and general Bolivar had proceeded into the interior.

It is confirmed by this arrival, that the attempt of a negotiation, for a renewed suspension of arms, had completely failed, owing to the royalists refusing to extend it to Santa Fe, and to put a stop to the merciless operations of the guerillas, who continued to butcher men, women and children, without distinction.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, September 12.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.

Town Hall, Sept. 1st, 1821.

The commissioners of the town regret that since their last publication, a number of cases of the prevailing fever has occurred. Some of which have proved fatal, and others still dangerous.

By order,
THOMAS CALLENDER, Town Clerk.

The following deaths are announced in the Cape Fear Recorder of the 1st instant.

On the night of the 25th ultimo, at Smithville, Mrs. Margaret Morrison, daughter of the late major M'Rea, of the prevailing fever, she was taken on her passage between this and the first mentioned place.

On the 29th ult. Mrs. Knight, widow of the late Miles Knight—same disease.

On the 30th ult. Mr. Daniel Oneal—same disease.

On the 31st ult. an infant child of the late Joseph Bishop—same disease.

On the same evening, Mrs. Eliza Dick, widow of the late William Dick—same disease.

In addition to the above, we understand a letter was received in town on Saturday last from a gentleman in Fayetteville, which stated that the communication between that place and Wil-

ilmington had been stopped; and that eight or ten persons had died in a day in Wilmington of the prevailing fever.

Another Theatre burnt.—A new and handsome theatre, recently erected at Huntsville, Alabama, and which was nearly completed, was on Saturday the 5th ultimo, consumed by fire, with two small buildings in its vicinity. It is supposed the fire was communicated by an incendiary. Had the wind blown in a contrary direction the injury would have been incalculable. Thus a providential circumstance has prevented that destruction to the town, which the listless inaction of the citizens neglected to provide against. "We have," says the editor of the Alabama Republican, "occasionally penned editorial articles and have published communications, on the subject of our unprepared situation to resist fire, but all to no purpose; a practical exhibition of its alarming consequences, seems to have been wanted, before the good people could be convinced of the propriety of making the necessary preparations for successfully resisting its progress; we have now the evidence before our eyes, and now is the time to organize fire companies, procure ladders, hooks, buckets, and one or more fire engines."

And it is also "to no purpose" that we have "occasionally penned editorial articles or published communications, on the subject of our unprepared situation." But shall the voice of warning be still heard from abroad in vain? must the appalling cry of "FIRE!" be sounded in our ears, and startle us from our midnight slumbers to behold our property enveloped in destruction, and our town a heap of smoking ruins? must the importance of the measure be experimentally proved to us, before our village shall be provided with the means of arresting the progress of so destructive an element? How long will ye rest in fancied security, without making provision against so great a calamity.

Savannah, August 22.

FIRE!—On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given in this city, which was discovered to proceed from a back building in the rear of colonel Flournoy's dwelling house, on Bolton square.—The progress of the flames was rapid, but fortunately, the wind was light, which prevented the fire from involving a great portion of that part of our city in destruction. It was not, however, arrested until it had destroyed eleven buildings. [Georgian.]

From the New York Evening Post.

CONVENTION.

The convention proceeds to business with great harmony, as will be seen by our report in this day's paper. We are happy to perceive that so extraordinary excitement exists in any quarter, and we hope and trust, neither personal views nor personal ambition will, in any manner, be consulted.

Should this convention, after so much has been said, and so many apprehensions cherished, maintain that dignified deportment, and show that enlightened regard for the lasting happiness and prosperity of the state, which a sense of duty dictates; should our able men of all parties prove themselves worthy to catch the mantle of such patriots as Alexander Hamilton, George Clinton, Gouverneur Morris, and Robert R. Livingston, the present year will form one of the brightest eras in the history of the state of New York; posterity will look back upon it with emotions of pride and pleasure, and the statesmen of this day be canonized in the memory of generations who are yet to flourish on the grand theatre of human action.

Most extraordinary case.—The man of whom several accounts have recently been published of *swallowing Jack-knives*, bullets, marbles, &c. died in the Alms-house, New York, on Sunday last, in consequence of overloading his system with those articles. He gave a history of his life to the attending physician, in which many wonderful facts will doubtless appear. On opening his body, *twelve knives* (all shut) were found in his stomach, one of them four inches and a half in length, and one and a quarter wide, and among them the pocket knife of the Philadelphia physician, with his name on it. An authentic report of this very remarkable case will undoubtedly be made in the Medical Repository, with more particulars than would be advisable to give on our hearsay authority. [Patron of Industry.]

Tobacco Crops diminished.—It is a fact recently ascertained, that the tobacco inspected in Virginia up to the 1st of last month (August), is less by 6814 hogsheads than it was in the year 1820. The cause assigned for this deficiency is, that the crops on the south side of James river were very short. Another reason, it is believed, may be given. Many of the former tobacco

growers have become planters of cotton, considering it a more certain crop, that it is raised with less labor, and what is most important, it is far less exhausting to the land.

DUEL.—On the 7th ult. a duel was fought between P. L. Amelung, Esq. sheriff of the parish of Baton Rouge, and formerly a captain in the United States army, and captain Jones, also of the U. States army, in which the former fell. The ball fairly blew his brains out, and he may be said to have died on the spot, although he breathed for the space of nearly three hours after he was shot. His adversary received no injury.—The distance we understand, was five paces. [Baton Rouge Gaz.]

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in Savannah, dated

"Fernandina, 14th August.

"The whole island (Amelia) is a perfect hospital—not a well family on the island, and in many instances not one able to assist another. So dreadful is the disease that there is not a man to stand sentinel. Capt. Payne and Dr. Weightman are the only two of the whole garrison, of a full company, who are able to go about, and so sickly is the place that Dr. Weightman could not hire a cook, but was compelled himself to cook for the sick. Among several families, the whole of the whites, and from fifteen to sixteen negroes down. The Spaniards say a plague has followed the Americans into Florida, which they prognosticate is a forerunner of their future disasters."

From the Halifax Compiler of the 7th instant.

Horrid attempt to murder.—On Friday night last, (between two and three hours in the night) two respectable farmers of this county, went to a house occupied by a free black man, named Arthur Newsom, in search of stolen property. They were refused entrance into the house—the door was burst open—a light was then demanded, which was also refused. But their determination to have a light, induced one of them (Mr. Isaac Hicks) to go to the fireplace himself to kindle a light—in the act of doing which Arthur Newsom having secretly got hold of an axe or hatchet, he aimed a deadly blow at the head of Mr. Hicks—and then, with the same weapon, turned with an equally deadly intention on a negro servant, whom Mr. Hicks had taken with him. The stroke was received on the right side of the head, a little above the ear; by which the temporal artery was divided, and the profusion of blood which followed, caused him to faint several times before medical assistance could be procured.

The wound received by the negro we understand is as severe and dangerous as that received by his master.

The would-be murderer we understand is now roving among us, as free and irreproachable in the minds of some it appears as the air he breathes! It also appears that our ministers of justice consider it out of their line of business to do more than talk about such an offence; for we have heard of no endeavors to bring him to justice!

Most Daring Outrage.—Yesterday about 12 o'clock a negro man about two miles from the town of Cartersville, with a gun in his hand, laid violent hands on a very respectable married woman; threw her down, and attempted a rape. Summoning all her strength, she rose with him, after a strong contest. Finding his efforts unavailing, he presented the gun, she seized the muzzle, and averted it, till her mother whose house was near, could approach to aid her. She escaped from him, and as she ran off, he discharged the gun at her, but missed his aim. Within an hour after, he appeared at the house of another very respectable married woman, about three fourths of a mile distant. She was gone to the spring; he waited for her return; and immediately, in the yard, attempted to ravish her. Unable to vanquish her, he drew a knife, which she wrested from him, and seeing another suspended at his side she grasped that also, and got possession of it. He then sprang at his gun, which stood not far off, but before he could fire at her, she had attained the distance of thirty or forty yards. He put twenty-six shot into the back of her neck and head. Not disabling her however, she succeeded in escaping with her two little children, while he threatened to kill all the white women he might meet with. They both accord in describing him to be a negro of light complexion, moderate stature, slender form, and thin visage; clothed in mixed homespun, a white hat with black crape or ribbon band. One of them thinks he has a scar in his forehead. The citizens of Cartersville and its vicinity, will pay a reward of 100 dollars to any one who shall apprehend the rascal, so that he be brought to condign punishment. [Richmond Enquirer.]

Montreal, August 18.

Singular Murder.—We have learned the following particulars from a gentleman lately from Three Rivers. A young man, living on the opposite bank of the river, affianced to a girl of the same place, went down to Quebec. He

there became acquainted with another girl, whom he married. After his return, the disappointed one, meeting her successful rival on the beach, and deriving strength from jealousy, seized her; flung her to the earth; and when she opened her mouth to scream for assistance, crammed it full of sand. The unfortunate being, fearful of being stifled, endeavored to keep her mouth shut; but gasping for breath, was obliged to re-open it, and at each attempt to respire, received an additional handful, till she at length fell a victim to the diabolical rage of her enemy. The murderess is in jail at Three Rivers.

Lexington, (Ken.) August 20.

Mail Robbery.—It is reported, that the mail going eastward from this place, was robbed on Wednesday the 8th inst. between Smiling Spring and Chillicothe, Ohio, by a passenger who happened to be alone in the stage. Fragments of letters which contained money, have been found in the road, and other circumstances have been mentioned that induce us to believe that a considerable sum has been purloined from the bags. If there is no mistake as to date, this mail contained the letters sent from this place on the 4th inst.

Accident.—On Thursday afternoon the 30th ult. a sail boat in which were a fishing party of seven persons, was run down by the steam boat Union, near Kaighn's point, (N. J.) below Philadelphia. Charles W. Westphall of Philadelphia, and two of his sons, were drowned; the others saved themselves by swimming.

American Sentinel.

Litchfield, (Conn.) August 11.

We last week gave from a Hartford paper an instance of a cat nurturing a rat. Mr. Gurden Fille, of this town, informs us that he some time since, while hunting in the woods, found a red squirrel's nest with three young; that he brought home and gave them to the cat in the house, who had then three young kittens; the next morning two of the young squirrels were missing, and the cat, yes, madam Grimalkin was herself giving suck to the squirrel remaining with her. She continued to nurture this adopted child with the same fondness she did her own, till the family killed two of the kittens, leaving her then but one with the squirrel, which she continued to nurture till a proper time and then weaned them both; during this, Taby from the forest became tame, and now gambols and plays with the family and about the house, while the kitten and it familiarly sport and frolic on the neighbouring trees and fences together.

So it would seem that though man is still at war with man, and the lion does not lie down in peace with the lamb, but in good old Connecticut the squirrel and the rat are at peace with and fed by their enemy, the cat. The millenium may not have come, but who will pretend to doubt that toleration does not prevail in Connecticut.

PROGRESS OF METHODISTS.

Extract from the "Minutes of the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal church," for the year 1821, just published.

Bishops and superintendents—Wm. McKendree, Enoch George, Robert R. Roberts. Travelling preachers, 977 Preachers admitted on trial this year, 139 remaining on trial, 105 admitted into full connexion, 86 located this year, 50 Deacons, 165 Elders elected and ordained this year, 59 Supernumerary preachers, 22 Superannuated preachers, 58 Ministers expelled from connexion, this year, 5 withdrawn, 3 died, 6

NUMBERS IN SOCIETY.

	Whites.	Colored.	Total.
Ohio conference,	33,937	221	34,178
Missouri do.	7,252	196	7,438
Tennessee do.	31,105	3,434	34,539
Mississippi do.	3,443	704	4,147
S. Carolina do.	22,105	12,485	34,590
Virginia do.	18,481	6,489	24,970
Baltimore do.	28,272	9,412	37,684
Philadelphia do.	26,571	8,234	34,805
New York do.	23,134	504	23,638
N. England do.	19,402	248	19,650
Genessee do.	25,355	112	25,467

Total, 239,087 42,059 281,146
Total last year, 229,890
Increase this year, 21,256

* In this calculation, the error in the minutes of last year is corrected.

A friend has politely handed us the last annual report of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions. It contains a table of the associations, by which it appears that there are in the denomination 3298 churches, and 2355 ministers; that there have been 17,296 persons baptized during the last year, and that the whole number of members in the society is 209,073. We also observe that there are in the state of New-York 21 associations, comprising 426 churches, 314 ministers; and that there have been bap-

tized in the state during the last year 3017 persons. [Hudson paper.]

Charles Thompson.—"The very night the parliament passed the Stamp Act, in February 1765, Dr. Franklin, who was then in London, wrote to Charles Thompson, afterwards secretary to congress—"The sun of liberty is setting the Americans must light the lamps of industry and economy." To which Mr. Thompson answered—"Be assured we shall light torches of quite another sort." C. Butler's History of the American War.

This venerable man and celebrated patriot is still living in Pennsylvania, aged between ninety and an hundred years. It is a remarkable circumstance that the same commander in chief and the same secretary of congress, remained from the beginning of the revolutionary war to its conclusion: They are now all gone down to the grave, excepting JOHN ADAMS, CHARLES CARROLL, THOMAS JEFFERSON, and CHARLES THOMPSON. Mr. Jefferson is the youngest of the four. In the revolutions of other countries how many are the changes of all its leaders and officers. In America how few! An evidence of fixed principles and stable characters.

Boston Patriot.

MARRIED, OR AN BLANKS.

Mr. is 25,000
PRIZES.

1, 4th, 6th, 7th, and
to a prize of 100 dollars.
and have been drawn, 2,000 dollars.
drawing will be en- 500 dollars.
drawing will be en- 5,000 dollars.
from the commencement of the drawing.

10 of 50 Dollars.
100 10
life. 2500 5

and friends at a distance to be informed, that he received the assistance of four physicians, and the attention of sympathizing friends. His remains were deposited in the Episcopal burying ground, attended by a large and highly respectable assemblage of the inhabitants of Germantown and the vicinity, to whom, and the venerable minister who performed the funeral service, a friend of the deceased offers his acknowledgments for their attentions to the remains of a stranger. Mr. Allen was a very valuable member of society, and possessed those qualities of the heart that endeared him to all his acquaintance.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clock.	12 o'clock.	3 o'clock.
September 5	70	76	78
6	74	76	78
7	74	82	84
8	77	85	88
9	80	87	89
10	83	90	92
11	82	90	93

A Methodist camp-meeting, under the superintendence of the Rev. William Compton, presiding elder, will commence on Thursday the 27th inst., at Kimbrough's meeting house, about 15 miles from Hillsborough, and within a few miles of the Fish Dam Ford. The friends of Zion particularly are invited to attend.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber by book account, are requested to call and settle the same by note, or make payment. The subscriber is willing to give indulgence after the accounts are closed by notes, till the 30th of December next, wherever punctuality can be relied on. Produce, or approved notes or judgments, will be taken in payment. Those who will not comply with this request between this and the 10th of October next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. Mason.

Mason Hall, Sept. 7, 1821. 82—3w

STOP A MURDERER!!

ABOUT the 7th of August the body of a man was found floating in Pasquotank county, sewed up in a blanket, near Joshua Sawyer's landing, having a stab in the throat, and the neck bone broken. From the circumstances detailed to the jury of inquest on the body, it appears that the deceased was murdered by a man by the name of JOSEPH YELLOWSLY, while on his way down the river in a canal boat commanded by said YelloWSLY. Pursuit was thereupon immediately ordered for the arrest of the murderer, but without effect, he having fled. This therefore is to notify all well disposed citizens, to unite in their endeavors to apprehend the said murderer in order that he may be brought to justice for his atrocious offence.

Joseph YelloWSLY is 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, supposed to be between 40 and 50 years of age, of small stature, swarthy complexion, light hair. Has lost one of his hands (believed to be the left,) which is supplied from a little above the wrist, by a straight piece of steel ending with a spring. His usual place of residence is in the neighborhood of Plymouth, N. C.

Editors of papers, generally, will serve the cause of justice, by giving publicity to this notice.

Joseph Dozier,
Thomas Etheredge,
Justices of the peace for the county of Camden, N. C.

August, 27th 1821.



Rural Economy.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

PREMIUMS FOR THE PREPARATION OF FLAX.

The board of trustees of the *Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture*, viewing the culture of flax as of primary importance to the agricultural interests of the commonwealth, have adopted measures to encourage the introduction of machines for dressing that article *without preparation*, said to be in operation in Europe; but concluding that much time might probably elapse before such machines could be introduced, and their practical utility demonstrated, and with impressions that the injurious preparation by *dew rotting* or the inconvenient process of *water rotting* have retarded the cultivation of this valuable plant, the extension of which would be immediately promoted by the discovery of a mode less liable to objections, appointed a committee of the board to take this subject into consideration, and to offer such rewards as they might deem expedient to effectuate the object.

When said committee contemplate the powerful dissolvent and expansive properties of *steam*, they are led to believe that it will speedily separate the fibres of flax from the stem without impairing their strength, and at the same time cleanse the material so perfectly as to supersede the use of *alkalies* or *acids*; and they are encouraged to hope that its convenient application may be made to comport with calculations of profit. Should they be disappointed in these expectations, they have supposed that *boiling* may be resorted to in preference to the usual modes of preparation, especially when it is considered that this process, as well as steaming, may be performed at such seasons as will not interfere with other important labors. The committee offer,

To the person who shall prove by actual experiment, the best and most economical method of preparing flax by *steam*, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the trustees preferable to the common modes—the society's gold medal, or

\$50 00

To the person who shall exhibit the next best—a medal, or

\$30 00

To the person who shall prove, by actual experiment, the best and most economical method of preparing flax by *boiling*, which shall appear to the satisfaction of the trustees preferable to the usual modes—the society's gold medal, or

\$50 00

To the person who shall exhibit the next best—a medal, or

\$30 00

To the person who shall prove, by actual experiment, any other mode of preparing flax, that shall be deemed by the trustees preferable to the usual method—the society's gold medal, or

\$50 00

A strict compliance with the following requisitions will be necessary to entitle the competitors to premiums, viz:

The experiment must be made upon a quantity that shall produce not less than seventy-five pounds of well dressed flax. A particular description of the apparatus; an account of the cost of the same; the time employed and manner of conducting the whole process till the material is ready to be dressed; the quantity of fuel used, and all the items of labour and expense. And also the expense of dressing, and the quantity dressed per day, by hand or machinery. The whole to be attested by the claimant and one or more of his assistants, before a magistrate. These documents, with a fair sample of the flax of not less than five pounds; are to be deposited with Benjamin Guild, Esq. one of the secretaries of the board, at his office, State street, Boston, on or before the second Wednesday of January, 1822.

S. W. POMEROY, Chairman.
August 21, 1821.

A GLANCE AT AN IMPORTANT SUBJECT.

The following article is from the *Richmond Enquirer*, and deserves the attention not of the people of Virginia alone, but also the most serious consideration of every citizen of the southern states. If it be a fact (and a fact which is generally acknowledged), that the black population of these states retards very considerably their advancing improvements and prosperity, should not some means be devised, if not to remove, at least to prevent an increase of so extensive an evil? It will not be

deviating from our duty to invite attention to this subject—a subject which cannot fail to alarm our apprehensions, when we contemplate the effects of a continuance of this system upon our posterity.

SOMETHING NEW—AND SOMETHING TRUE.

It is a fact, which cannot be denied or controverted, that there is something in the present policy of Virginia decidedly unfavorable to her speedy advancement in those political and internal improvements, which have elevated some of the northern states to a pitch of enviable eminence, who but a few years ago were our inferiors in rank, wealth and apparent prosperity. And if the same causes continue to operate during another such a period, (as they in all probability will, unless we are roused from our lethargy) the state of Ohio, one of the youngest in the Union, and formed out of the wild fragments of Virginia, bids fair to rival in population the Ancient Dominion itself. With these facts staring us in the face, it becomes the duty of every friend to Virginia to pause and reflect whether there is still any just cause for the foundation of that state pride which we have hitherto cherished; and if not, to endeavour to point out some of the causes of this retardation of the general prosperity.

There can be no doubt that slavery, that inert mass of our population, is one great cause of all our misfortunes: for that is the dead weight which mars all enterprise, and clogs all the wheels of our political machine. No man who has given the subject proper consideration, will deny, that if Virginia could by any means exchange the whole number of her blacks, for only one half of that number of whites, she would then be ready to take a fair start in that race of active improvements now running by most of the free states. But, encumbered as she is with her black population, with a prospect of that encumbrance increasing to a considerable degree, she will find more occasion to watch than improve her condition under her present system.

Slavery, even in the mildest form, is still a kind of civil warfare, where the servants perform but half the ordinary work of freemen, and suffer all they can with safety besides. It is useless to expect pure honesty without pure morality; and who will deny that the whole intercourse between masters and slaves consists in a demand for gain and passive obedience on the one hand, and authority on the other! The sooner, therefore, we make the beginning of an attempt to relieve ourselves from this grievance, the sooner we shall discover our true, and rely on our own resources; and thenceforward be prepared to advance with confidence and rapidity in the enviable contest for improvements. We have too long done nothing more than talk and lament the existence of this acknowledged evil: founded on a disregard of all first principles "AN INTRUSION," and the world now expects and demands some evidence of sincerity, and longs to see the commencement of some system that may promise eventually to eradicate this stain from our national escutcheon. It is the commencement only of some generous system, concerning which we are so anxious: and for the consummation, let that period be fixed at some such far distant day, that no man shall have just cause to object and say nay, you injure my property. For instance, let us pass an act, declaring, that all involuntary servitude should cease to exist within the territorial limits of Virginia from and after the first of January in the year TWO THOUSAND. Such an act would not reduce the value of our slaves one cent to the present proprietors; nor to the next generation, nor to the children of that generation: while at the same time it would give us all the time and opportunities we could desire, to dispose of or exchange that dead property for a more useful and profitable kind.

By some such regulations, and affording facilities to the free blacks to emigrate to Hayti or Cuba, (for Cuba and all the West India islands, are destined to undergo in a very short time, all the horrors and fate of St. Domingo,) you will lay a sure foundation for the future permanent prosperity of Virginia.

NESTOR.

From the Albany Statesman NEW PUBLICATION.

We have been politely favored with a copy of the "Secret proceedings and debates of the convention assembled at Philadelphia, in the year 1787, for the purpose of forming the constitution of the United States of America—from the notes taken by the late Robert Yates, Esq. chief justice of New York, and copied by John Lansing, jun. Esq. late chancellor of that state, members of the convention; including the genuine information laid before the legislature of Maryland, by Luther Martin, Esq. then attorney-general of that state, and a member of the same convention; also, other historical documents relative to the federal compact of the North American Union," published by Messrs. Websters and

Skinner, of this city. From a hasty perusal of this work, we have no hesitation in pronouncing it one of the most interesting volumes we have ever examined. Taking it up with the intention of merely glancing at its contents, we were soon lost in the proceedings, and in listening to the debates of a group of revolutionary statesmen and sages; and we found it impossible to resist the inclination of hearing what each one had to say, on so important a subject, till we had gone through the book. It is the first time we have had an opportunity of seeing the inside of the convention forming the constitution; and much of the information contained in the volume was new to us. The *Federalist* presents a view of the constitution, after the structure was completed; but this volume exhibits the architects busily at work, in framing and rearing the pillars of our government.

If we mistake not the doctrine and sentiments advanced by some of the members of the convention will, at this day, create no little astonishment. Take for example, the following extracts from Mr. Madison's remarks on the 29th of June—page 184:

"Mr. Madison.—Some gentlemen are afraid that the plan is not sufficiently national, while others apprehend that it is too much so. If this point of representation was once well fixed, we would come nearer to one another in sentiment. The necessity would then be discovered of circumscribing more effectually the state governments, and enlarging the bounds of the general government.—Some contend that the states are sovereign, when in fact they are only political societies, from the lowest corporation to the highest sovereign. The states never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in congress. Their voting, as states in congress, is no evidence of sovereignty. The state of Maryland voted by counties—did this make the counties sovereign? The states, at present, are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws, and these are effectual only if they are not contradictory to the general confederation. The states ought to be placed under the control of the general government—at least, as much so as they formerly were under the king and British parliament."

If such sentiments are republican, then are our notions of republicanism completely heterodox. But it should be remembered, that Mr. Madison then had a favorite system to support, and every thing was made to bend to it. We might add extracts from the remarks of other members, which would create no less surprise—but we forbear, trusting that the book itself will be generally read.

In the course of the debates, we find several suggestions from Dr. Franklin, completely characteristic of the American sage, and illustrative of his plain common sense. On the 28th of June, when the dissensions of the convention had reached an alarming crisis, Governor Franklin, says the reporter, "read some remarks, acknowledging the difficulties of the present subject. Neither ancient nor modern history, says he, can give us light.—As a sparrow does not fall without divine permission, can we suppose that governments can be erected without his will? WE SHALL, I AM AFRAID, BE DISGRACED THROUGH LITTLE PARTY VIEWS—I move that we have prayers every morning."

On another occasion the Doctor observed.—Many expedients have been proposed, and I am sorry to remark, without effect. A joiner, when he wants to fit two boards, take off with his plane the uneven parts from each side, and thus they fit. Let us do the same—we are all met to do something."

The appendix to this volume contains many interesting documents, among which are—The resolutions offered to the convention by Mr. Edmund Randolph—Mr. Charles Pinckney's draft of a federal government—Col. Hamilton's plan of government—Draft of a constitution. The constitution of the United States, as amended and adopted in convention, September 17, 1787, &c.

The work, comprising in all more than 300 pages, is neatly executed, and forms a handsome octavo volume. We have no doubt it will receive, as in our opinion it merits, a rapid and extensive sale.

DUELLING.

This practice, it must be acknowledged, prevails among our citizens to an extent derogatory to them, as a moral, religious, humane, or even civilized people. It is an evil which by its frequency, has been made so familiar, that many have even forgot that it is an evil; or at least have convinced themselves, that it is so thoroughly interwoven with the very texture of society, as to be hardly eradicated without greater mischief.—A case indeed of peculiar atrocity, like a recent one in Washington, excites some transient interest: duelling for a day or two is viewed in its real character—as a genteel mode of committing murder; but these feelings soon subside, and are succeeded by others, which habit has rendered more natural. Taking into one view the feelings which exist in the various parts of our country upon this subject, no one can deny, that the practice of sacrificing human life at the shrine of false honor, is a prevailing evil—an evil which can never be acquired in, and the removal of which demands the unyielding efforts of the virtuous and patriotic.

If we enquire for the foundation of the obligation to demand or grant the satisfaction of personal combat, which to a certain extent is connected with the character of a gentleman, we shall find it to be founded upon the maxim, that courage is, of all qualities, to a gentleman indispensable; and that life is of no value, when set in competition with the reputation for that quality. Whether this maxim be correct, it is hardly of importance to enquire, since we consider the character for courage won by the duellist, to be of very doubtful value. Cowardice drives more men into duels than courage. He, who from fear of disgrace, reluctantly stands a shot, is not proved courageous; nor is he, who from a sense of duty, from a sense of responsibility to himself, to his fellow beings—and to his God, refuses to place his life in jeopardy, proved a coward. Trials of fortitude, enterprises of daring valor, from which the first would shrink, the second might pass through with success and glory.

It is undoubtedly true that few duels are now a-days fought, which the parties would not avoid, were it permitted by the voice of public opinion. The dread of the decisions of this tribunal drives many to the field of murder, with the same feelings that the criminal is carried to execution. Challenges are now given and excepted not to gratify private resentment, but to avoid the imputation of cowardice. It is the dread of the scoffs and jeers of an unfeeling world, not the reparation of injured honor, which levels the deadly weapon of the duellist.

If then public opinion has so powerful an influence in continuing this barbarous practice, is it to the same public opinion, that we must look for its prevention. The mode is obvious. The fear of being stigmatized with cowardice drives the duellist to seek the life of his fellow creature. Let public opinion here interpose, and treat such an attempt as it deserves, as an effort to destroy the life of a human being, as an attempt at murder; and let it brand duelling, and all who are even remotely concerned in its practice, with a mark of infamy. It is to public opinion aided by proper laws, vigilantly and faithfully executed; that we are to look for the prevention of a practice, which as it becomes more common, introduces barbarism even in the chosen residence of civilization.

The heroic Gustavus-Adolphus well knew the influence of public opinion in either promoting or preventing duelling, when, in order to abolish this practice among his own officers, he ordered that the combatants should fight till one fell, and that the survivor should be hung upon the spot. (Boston Patriot.)

Foreign Intelligence.

London, July 14.
Letters from Cronstadt assert that the Turks entered Jassy on the 15th of last month.—Nothing certain is known respecting the alleged triumphs of Ypsilanti. This chieftain was in the environs of Rinnick on the 17th with a body of men consisting of 9,000. The Austrians carefully keep their barrier on the frontier, and refuse a passage to every individual. The Vienna papers state, that this caution is absolutely necessary, as the Ottoman troops carry the plague along with them on their march. The Greeks continue to fall victims to the cruelty and rapacity of the Turks, for every one of that nation distinguished by riches or talents is marked out for assassination. It is said that the inhabitants of the Greek isles have very generally resolved to exchange their present habitations for the security of America. This enterprise is attended with immense difficulties; but should the Turks eventually prove successful in the present conflict, the extermination of the Greek name will scarcely be sufficient to gratify their thirst of vengeance.

ORANGE ASSOCIATION IN IRELAND.

Dreadful Affray.—A desperate and bloody affray, we regret to learn, has taken place between the Orangemen and the Catholics at Bandon, by which the town, for almost the entire day, was in a state of the utmost alarm, confusion, and horror. The outrage, it appears, was occasioned by a procession of the Orangemen, on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne.

From the Cork Chronicle.

THE FIRST OF JULY AT BANDON.

When the wished for morning, however, was ushered in by the roar of cannon, every thing seemed to wear a restless aspect. The Orangemen commenced, at the appointed hour of 11, their procession to church—their drums and files played in turns, 'Protestant Boys' and 'Croppies lie down.' They then went forth, discharging their fire arms, and intemperately huzzed at every Catholic house they passed, and proceeded to the Castle road—here a portion of their time was employed in consulting whether they should alter their usual route and return by Chapel street, which is chiefly Catholic, and which claimed a prescriptive right to oppose their array, in case they should persist in such an undertaking—they prepared themselves for action. A few Catholics armed themselves with stones, and heated with drink, assembled for resistance. The Orangemen approached—the fray commenced, and went on for some time with doubtful issue. The Catholic combatants being somewhat protected by their intervening houses, foolishly kept the Orangemen stationary in a line, firing at themselves and every passenger by whom it was crossed. In the general confusion, a poor woman, in the delicate situation of advanced pregnancy, was shot through the heart! The fire of muskets and pistols continued, and several wounds were thereby inflicted. Some individuals began to distribute, at their houses, swords and guns, to every Orangeman capable of bearing arms. They crowded to the scene of riot. Mr. Jervois, at the head of the dragoons and yeomanry, now arrived; and even their presence did not terminate the wanton and indiscriminate depredations that had been commenced. The Orangemen broke every door and window in the neighbourhood.

Paris, July 9.

"It appears certain, BUONAPARTE completed his Memoirs [which he commenced on his arrival at St. Helena,] a short time before his death. Several copies, it is said, were made of his work, two of which were delivered to Gen. Bertrand and M. de Montholon. The manuscript will perhaps make about three volumes.

Journal de Paris.

London, July 16.

A mail arrived yesterday from Hamburg with papers to the 6th inst. An article from Odessa says, that the Governor of that place had communicated to the merchants two notes transmitted to him by the Russian Minister at Constantinople. In the first Baron Sirogoff states, that he had protested against the measures taken by the Turkish government to prevent the free exportation of corn from the Bosphorus, and that no answer had been returned to his remonstrance, but that fresh grounds of complaint had been given by an absolute refusal of the usual firmans to two Russian ships to sail out of the Dardanelles, in violation of the treaty of commerce with Russia. The second note is addressed to the chamber of commerce at Odessa, and points out the steps that must be taken to enable the minister, at some future period, to enforce the claims of those who may suffer from the proceedings of the Turkish government. A report is said to have prevailed at Vienna, that Russian troops had entered Moldavia, upon the ground of the Turks having violated the existing treaties, by occupying Wallachia without the consent of the Russian government.

The Paris papers of Wednesday arrived yesterday. These papers contain the king's speech on the prorogation of the Spanish Cortes. It was rumored at Paris, but apparently without any foundation, that disturbances took place at Madrid on the 2d and 3d inst.

The Gazette de France says, Bonaparte left forty millions to his son, which is deposited in the tower of London.

The Spanish papers contain a report presented to the Cortes on the *expose* which the American deputation had made to the government of Spain on the state of their provinces, and the means of establishing the Spanish constitution in that quarter. United in object and principle with their western brethren, the Cortes professed that they were likewise unanimous as to the means of accomplishing the great principle comprised in the 13th article of the constitution. But the great importance of the subject, and the sincere desire of examining farther into the mode of applying the means of effecting it more or less extensively, had induced them to postpone the consideration of some of these propositions which had been read. The project of law proposed by the commission for establishing the constitution in Spanish America, embraces 16 articles, the most important of which are, that there shall be a section of the Cortes in Mexico, including deputies from New Spain, New Galacia, the peninsula of Yucatan, Guatimala, the interior provinces of the east and west, and both Californias; that out of this section five deputies shall be sent to the general Cortes of Spain; that this section shall meet at the times, and in the circumstances, which require the meeting of the general Cortes, and exercise the same rights and privileges, except those that refer to the

From a Boston Paper.

LINES

In imitation of the celebrated Hymn of Mr. Addison, OF CREATION.

The buoyant heavens, th' unbounded sky,
Nature's stupendous orrery,
Where countless globes self-balanced move,
Almighty power and wisdom prove.
The sun, of circling orbs the stay,
In beaming lustre leads the day;
And tells the earth at whose command
He robes in radiance every land.

When night extends her silent reign,
The moon, and all the ethereal train,
Rising in endless view, rehearse
The wonders of the universe.
That worlds these wonders may deary,
In vast ellipses comets fly—
In mighty orbits planets turn,
And stars with light unborrow'd burn.

Myriads of systems spread o'er space,
Beyond the reach of thought to trace,
Encircle suns—in ceaseless round—
By laws of fix'd attraction bound.
Though no report from them we hear,
Yet all rejoice in reason's ear—
And chant, as they revolve and shine,
"The Hand that made us, is Divine!"

LIFE OF HENRY LAURENS.

In our last number we gave an extract from Miss Wright's Book of Travels in the United States, illustrative of the character of this illustrious patriot of our revolution. Since then we have received the first number of "The Monthly Magazine for the Southern Climate of the United States," from which we have extracted the following sketch of his life.

HENRY LAURENS was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in the year 1724. He is descended from ancestors who were French protestant refugees, and left France after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They landed at New-York, where they resided some time, and afterwards settled at the place of his birth. The superintendence of his education was first given to Mr. Howe, and subsequently, to Mr. Corbett; but of the nature of his studies, or the extent of his acquirements, we are not told. He was regularly bred to mercantile pursuits under the direction of Thomas Smith of Charleston, afterwards of Mr. Crockatt of London, and was remarkable though life for his peculiar observance of method in business. When he returned from London he entered into trade with Mr. Austin of Charleston. In whatever he was engaged, he was distinguished for his extraordinary punctuality. Allowing nothing ever to interfere with his own, he invariably discountenanced the violations of it by others. What a noble example for every young man steadily to hold in view! This was the constant possession of these lofty and dignified feelings, and a rigid attention to his duties, which ensured him success through life, and served as a constant passport, in his progress, to that eminent distinction, which he afterwards so justly enjoyed.

Such was his reputation as a man of business, that to have served an apprenticeship in the counting house of Mr. Laurens, was a high recommendation. Industrious almost to an extreme himself, he demanded a corresponding attention and labor on the part of those in his employ. It is said that he required but little sleep, and a considerable portion of the affairs of the day received his attention during a great part of the night. No man surpassed, perhaps few equaled, in the execution of business. Rising early, and devoting the morning to the counting house, he not unfrequently finished his concerns before others had left their beds. His letters, whether on friendship or business, were clear and forcible, and in a style admirably adapted to this species of writing. Two volumes of his official public correspondence, while president of the old congress, remain in its archives.

Few men, perhaps, possessed a deeper knowledge of human nature;

and the quickness with which he formed correct opinions of others from their appearance, was very remarkable. In proof of this, we are told that he was engaged in trade about twenty three years, and at the conclusion of the affairs of the partnership, which comprised transactions to an immense amount, he proposed to take all outstanding debts as cash, at a discount of five per cent. on their gross amount.

His colloquial powers were very great, and afforded delight and instruction to every company. Reproving with gentleness, his advice was at all times valued for its soundness and sincerity. Such was his integrity, and such were his views of justice, that he would on no occasion draw bills of exchange till he first obtained an acknowledgment in writing from those on whom he designed to draw, that they were indebted to him. He cheerfully, but moderately, partook of proper diversions, but retained, during his whole life, an invincible aversion to playing any game for pecuniary consideration.

We are told that, in several instances, he yielded to the improper fashion of deciding controversies by single combat. In each instance, he received the fire of his adversary without returning it. Of his generosity there are many instances. He was engaged, on one occasion, in a law suit with the judge of the court of vice-admiralty, and resisted the claims of the royal government, which, by some regulations, were opposed to American rights. Failing in his suit, Mr. Laurens tendered to the judge, Sir Francis Egerton Leigh, his legal fees, which were considerable. The judge declining their acceptance, Mr. Laurens presented the amount of them to the South Carolina society for charitable purposes. On another occasion, he received money in some official character, which had not been demanded. Disclaiming the idea of his having any right to keep it, he transferred it to the same society till it should be applied for by the owner.

Strict and exemplary in his religious duties, he was found regularly at church. With the holy scriptures he was well acquainted, and took great delight in applying portions of them to the common occurrences of life. They were not only regularly read by himself to his family, but his children were early instructed to read them also at stated periods. His family bible contained, in his own handwriting, several observations on passing providences. He has been often heard to say, that many of the best passages of distinguished authors were borrowed either in the matter or the style from sacred writ, and he quoted the following among other instances, "God tempers the wind to the back of the shorn lamb" of Sterne, as an imitation of "He stayeth his rough wind in the day of the east wind" of the prophet Isaiah. He was charmed with the writings of Solomon; for the knowledge of human nature which they imparted, and conceived that the observance of their maxims would greatly contribute to the wisdom and happiness of society.

Requiring of his servants the exact execution of their several duties, compelling the observance of decency and order, their wants and comforts were never neglected, and to their moral and religious instruction he was invariably attentive.

He once obtained of a favourite slave his consent, though much against his will, to receive the small pox by inoculation, but by which he lost his life. With a view of administering to the faithful, though unfortunate domestic, in his last dying moments, all the consolation that this distressing case seemed to admit, Mr. Laurens gave to him positive assurances, with which he afterwards most strictly complied, that his children should be emancipated.

Having lost an amiable and beloved wife, and possessed of a large estate, he entirely relinquished business, and in the year 1771, visited Europe, principally for the purpose of superintending the education of his sons, by whose attainments his highest expectations were fully realized.

He was one of the thirty-nine native Americans who endeavoured, by their petition, to prevent the British parliament from passing the Boston port bill.

Every exertion on the part of the colonies to prevent a war proving entirely fruitless, he hastened home, with a determination to take part with his countrymen against Great Britain. Persuasions and entreaties were used to divert him from the resolution he had formed, dazzling prospects were held out to his view, and even large offers were made, by

which he would be indemnified for any losses he might sustain, by his remaining in England. But this ornament of his country, burning with patriotism and the love of liberty, ever dignified, firm, and incorruptible, rejected these despicable propositions, with a magnanimity of spirit worthy of his exalted character.

How beautiful, yet forcible, is his reply on his embarkation from Falmouth for Charleston, to a mercantile friend, Mr. Oswald, who urged him to continue in Great Britain:—"I shall never forget your friendly attention to my interest; but I dare not return. Your ministers are deaf to information, and seem bent on provoking unnecessary contest. I think I have acted the part of a faithful subject. I now go, resolved still to labour for peace, at the same time determined in the last event to stand or fall with my country." On his departure from England, he expressed his conviction, that America would not submit to the claims of the British parliament; and when he arrived at Charleston in December 1774, he mentioned to his friends his opinion, that Britain would not only reject their demands, but that war would inevitably take place. From his acknowledged weight of character, it may readily be supposed, that such information would receive the most implicit confidence, and accordingly, vigorous and extensive preparations for defence were made early in 1775 by the Carolinians. The circumstance of his leaving England at this important crisis, expressly to defend the cause of Independence, served to confirm, in the highest degree, that unbounded confidence in his fidelity and patriotism, for which his friends, through the whole course of his career, had such an ample cause to entertain.

On his arrival, no attentions were withheld which it was possible to bestow. Offices were conferred and honours heaped upon him. He became president of the council of safety, with a full persuasion that his life was endangered by this situation. Soon after the establishment of a regular constitution in South Carolina in 1776, he was elected a member of congress, and shortly after he had taken his seat, was appointed president of that honourable body, over which he presided with his usual integrity, industry, and decision. About this period, the British commissioners arrived under the delusive hope of being able to induce the Americans to abrogate their alliance with France, and to become once more free British subjects. Governor Johnson, one of the commissioners, presented private letters of introduction to Mr. Laurens. In December 1778, he relinquished his situation as president of congress, for what reason we are not told, and received its thanks "for his conduct in the chair, and in the execution of public business." His acknowledgments were returned for the honour conferred upon him, which, he observed, "would be of service to his children." In the following year, he received the appointment of minister plenipotentiary from the United States to Holland; and being captured on his voyage was taken to England, and there imprisoned in the tower of London on suspicion of treason, and was officially mentioned by sir Joseph York, as, "styling himself president of the pretended congress." The commitment was accompanied with orders, "to confine him a close prisoner—to be locked up every night—to be in the custody of two warders—not to suffer him to be out of their sight one moment, day or night—to allow him no liberty of speaking to any person, nor to permit any person to speak to him—to deprive him of the use of pen and ink—to suffer no letter to be brought to him, nor any to go from him."

Afflicted with the gout and other diseases—his head whitened with the snows of fifty-six winters,—in a situation full of misery,—his cup of sorrow seemed to be full to overflowing. This venerable and illustrious prisoner was confined to two small rooms, with a warder for his constant companion, and a fixed bayonet, paraded under his window, enjoying neither friend to converse with, nor means of correspondence. Deprived of pen and ink, he at length fortunately procured pencils. After a month's confinement, permission was granted to him to exercise on limited ground, but a warder armed with a sword followed him closely. He had availed himself of this indulgence for about three weeks, when lord George Gordon, who was also imprisoned in the tower, unluckily met and asked Mr. Laurens to walk with him. Mr. Laurens declined the offer, and hastened to his apartment. Governor Gore,

provoked at this transgression of his positive orders, locked him up for thirty seven days, though the attending warder proved Mr. Laurens perfectly innocent of the violation of any established rule. About this time, one of his friends and mercantile correspondents, interested in his welfare, solicited the secretaries of state to grant Mr. Laurens an enlargement on parole, and offered his fortune as security for his good conduct. The following message to Mr. Laurens was the result:—"Their Lordships say, if you will point out any thing for the benefit of Great Britain in the present dispute with the colonies, you will be enlarged." This proposition inspired him with the noblest feelings, and raising his proud soul above the acceptance of any allurements founded in ignoble views, induced the keenest replication. The same friend, soon after, during a private interview with Mr. Laurens, observed, "I converse with you this morning, not particularly as your friend, but as the friend of G. Britain. I have certain propositions to make, for obtaining your liberty, which I advise you should take time to consider." Requesting to know what they were, Mr. Laurens added, "An honest man requires no time to decide upon his answer in cases where his honor is concerned. If the secretaries of state will enlarge me upon parole, I will solemnly engage to do nothing, directly or indirectly, to the hurt of this kingdom. I will return to America, or remain in any part of England which may be assigned, and surrender myself when demanded." To which his friend replied, "No, sir, you must stay in London among your friends. The ministry will often have occasion to send for and consult you. You can write two or three lines to the ministers, and barely say you are sorry for what is past. A pardon will be granted. Every man has been wrong at some time or other of his life, and should not be ashamed to acknowledge it." Mr. Laurens immediately exclaimed, "I will never subscribe to my own infamy and to the dishonour of my children."

Such newspapers from America as were employed in the publication of British successes, especially in South Carolina, and subsequently to the surrender of its capital, were sent to him for perusal with an insulting regularity. He was there informed, that his countrymen, refusing to fight in the cause in which they had embarked, were flocking to the enemy for protection and reward, and that the estates of Laurens and other stubborn rebels were under actual sequestration by the British conquerors. But to every such communication Mr. Laurens calmly and characteristically replied, "none of these things move me."

In the year 1781, his eldest son, lieutenant colonel John Laurens, arrived in France, as minister of congress. Mr. Laurens was desired to write to his son, that if he would withdraw himself from that court, it might possibly obtain his father's release. The reply was—"My son is of age, and has a will of his own. If I should write to him as you request, it would have no effect. He would only conclude that confinement and persuasion had intimidated and overcome me. I know him well. He loves me dearly, and would lay down his life to save mine; but I am sure nothing would tempt him to sacrifice his honour, and I applaud him."

In want of money for immediate purposes, and desirous of drawing a bill of exchange on a merchant in London, and his debtor, he transmitted a pencilled request to the secretaries of state for the use of writing materials. Their lordships received it, but returned no answer, though no provisions had been made for his support. Mortified and disappointed, at not being able to maintain himself from his own funds, he was suffered to languish in aggravated confinement, and under a complication of diseases, without the slightest prospect of release or melioration.

When he had been confined a year, a demand was made upon him to pay ninety-seven pounds ten shillings, sterling, to two warders for services in waiting on him. He returned the following answer, "I will not pay the warders whom I never employed, and whose attendance I shall be glad to dispense with." Three weeks after this, Mr. Laurens received permission from the secretaries of state to have use of pen and ink for the purpose of drawing a bill of exchange, but they were removed immediately after its execution.

Towards the close of the year 1781, his sufferings, which had by that time become well known, excited the utmost sympathy for himself, but

kindled the warmest indignation against the authors of his cruel confinement. Every attempt to draw concessions from this inflexible patriot having proved more than useless, his enlargement was resolved upon, but difficulties arose as to the mode of effecting it. Pursuing the same high-minded course which he had at first adopted, and influenced by the noblest feelings of the heart, he obstinately refused his consent to any act which might imply a confession that he was a British subject, for as such he had been committed on a charge of high treason. It was finally proposed to take bail for his appearance at the court of King's bench, and when the words of the recognizance, "our sovereign lord the king," were read to Mr. Laurens, he distinctly replied in open court, "not my sovereign!" With this declaration, he, with Messrs. Oswald and Anderson, as his securities, were bound for his appearance at the next court of King's bench for Easter Term, and for not departing without leave of the court, upon which he was immediately discharged. When the time appointed for his trial approached, he was not only exonerated from obligation to attend, but solicited by lord Shelburne to depart for the continent to assist in a scheme for a pacification with America. The idea of being released gratuitously by the British government sensibly moved him, for he had invariably considered himself as a prisoner of war. Possessed of a lofty sense of personal independence, and unwilling to be brought under the slightest obligation, he thus expressed himself, "I durst not accept myself as a gift; and as congress once offered general Burgoyne for me, I have no doubt of their being now willing to offer earl Cornwallis for the same purpose."

Close confinement in the tower for more than fourteen months had shattered his constitution, and he was ever afterwards a stranger to good health. As soon as his discharge was promulgated, he received from congress a commission, appointing him one of their ministers for negotiating a peace with Great Britain. Arrived at Paris, in conjunction with Dr. Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, he signed the preliminaries of peace on the 30th of November 1782, by which the independence of the United States was unequivocally acknowledged. Soon after this, Mr. Laurens returned to Carolina. Entirely satisfied with the whole course of his conduct while abroad, it will readily be imagined that his countrymen refused him no distinctions within their power to bestow; but every solicitation to suffer himself to be elected governor, member of congress, or of the legislature of the state, he positively withstood. When the project of a general convention for revising the federal bond of union, was under consideration, he was chosen, without his knowledge, one of its members, but he refused to serve. Retired from the world and its concerns, he found delight in agricultural experiments, in advancing the welfare of his children and dependants, and in attentions to the interest of his friends and fellow citizens.

He expired on the 8th of December, 1792, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. His will concluded with this singular request, which was strictly complied with: I solemnly enjoin it upon my son as an indispensable duty, that as soon as he conveniently can after my decease, he cause my body to be wrapped in twelve yards of tow cloth, and burnt until it be entirely consumed; and then collecting my bones, deposit them wherever he may see proper."

Mr. Laurens had four children, two daughters and two sons. Both daughters died. One of them married the late celebrated Dr. Ramsay; the other, Mr. Charles Pinckney. One of the sons, colonel John Laurens, died early in life; the other, Mr. Henry Laurens, resided in Charleston, S. C., possessed considerable wealth, and was highly respected, died May 27, 1821.

BENEFITS OF EDUCATION.

One great advantage arising from the cultivation of the mind is that we are thereby rendered susceptible of those intellectual enjoyments which are innocent, pure and rational, and are made substitutes for those sensual pleasures which weaken and debilitate both the mind and the body. The man who can be happy with a book in his closet, will not seek happiness over a bottle in a tavern.

One mild word quenches more heat than a hundred buckets of water.